Previous references.
Legis 7-11-1

1913.14
Legis)

File No. 14-13.

Serial Nos. 1.

Later references.
Legis 56-15-1
" 125-16-1

(P-39)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1

Part B. for Oct 13

SUBJECT.

Revised Rules for the election of members to the Legislative Council by the R.A. Members and increasing the powers of the Legis Council.

To the Comptr. Mysore Gazette.
Camp No. A of 11th Oct 13.
Issue revised Rules for the election of members to the Mysore Legis Council by the Members of the R.A.

M.G.Hosur
~~G. R. S. 38~~
10.9.14.

G.R.S. 11] 1913.-14

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Legis)

NOTES.

File No. 14-13

FILE HEADING.

Revised Rules for the election of members to the Legislative Council by the R.A. members and increasing the powers of the Legis. Council.

From

No.	Dated	Received

Diary No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—35,000—15 6-12

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Legs File No. 14 of 1913-14

Serial No.

As directed personally by the Secretary I beg to submit herewith a note on the grant of the powers of interpellation and discussing the Budget to the members of the Mysore Legislative Council. The note contains a brief account of the development of the British Indian Legislative Councils from the time of the transfer of the Govt of India to the Crown up to the present time.

The question has been raised before in Mysore in the Representative Assembly as well as in the files of this office as to whether these privileges, if at all to be granted, should be confined to the members of the Legislative Council or of the Representative Assembly. The question is peculiar to Mysore and the remarks in the note on this point are, it need hardly be stated, submitted with the greatest diffidence.

28/4/12 Sd

Secy.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GIP—65,000—17-C-12.

Note

Prior to the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown in 1858 there was only one law-making body for the whole of India, viz., the Legislative Council of the - - Governor General. The Governors of Madras and Bombay had originally been provided with Council to assist them in making laws and regulations but they were abolished by the Act for the renew al of the Charter of the East India Company in 1833.

2. The Government of India Act, or what is commonly called the Indian Councils Act of 1861, may be taken as the starting point from which the Councils which we now see in working order in British India today have developed. Under this Act the Governor General of India as well as the Governors of Bombay and Madras were provided with Councils for making laws and regulations. These Councils were to be, in theory, only an expansion of the ordinary or executive Councils of these functionaries and "their func-

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page xxvii

"functions were limited strictly to legislation and they were expressly forbidden to transact any business except the consideration and enactment of legislative measures or to entertain any motion except a motion for leave to introduce a bill, or having reference to a bill actually introduced."

(Ilbert - Govt. of India - pg 100)

3 The members could not put questions or bring under discussion the executive acts of Government or its officers or interrogate them on questions of policy.

4 In compossition, the Council consisted of the ordinary Ex-Officio members and additional members of whom a fixed number was to be non-official gentlemen. These members were nominated by the respective Governments and there was no provision for any kind of election.

5. These Councils were in operation for nearly thirty years but during this period signs of dissatisfaction began to manifest themselves at the inadequate provision in the machinery of Government for associating representatives of

the people in the management of public affairs.

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Page lxii of appendix

In response to the strongly expressed desire of educated Native India, the Indian Councils Act of 1892 was passed by the British ~~Government~~ Parliament. It changed the character of the Indian Legislatures in two respects.

6 Firstly, the functions of the Councils were enlarged so as to include debates on matters of administration and the non-official members were given the valuable constitutional privilege of putting questions regarding the acts of the executive and for eliciting information as to the intentions of Government in matters of policy. The discussion on the annual budget was the occasion for the members to offer their views on administrative matters though they could not call for a division. The right of putting questions was also subject to certain restrictions e.g. Supplementary questions could not be asked and the Government had the power to disallow any question if they thought it to be contrary to public interests.

7 The second important change introduced

by the Act of 1892 had reference to the composition of the Councils. They were, as a result, considerably enlarged and steps were taken to introduce a wider popular element. With this object a certain number of seats were thrown open to election by the Municipal bodies and the local boards in respect of the Provincial Councils, and by the non-official members of the local Legislative ~~Legislative~~ Councils in respect of the Governor General's Council. In both cases certain recognized bodies, e.g. Chambers of Commerce, were also allowed the privilege of returning members. The privilege thus granted was not however strictly ~~of the nature~~ of the nature of an Election but only of a recommendation, as the member returned by an electorate could not take his seat in the Council until the recommendation was accepted by Government. Another point worth noticing is that care was taken to see that in spite of the expansion of the Councils and the introduction of a modified system of electoral representation a strong official majority was retained in each Council.

Despite the restrictions both in respect of the right of interpellation and the discussion

on the financial statement it was generally recognised that the Act of 1892 was a noteworthy advance on the Act of 1861.

9 These Councils worked for nearly thirteen years when the Government of India considered that the time had arrived to take another step forward in the direction of enlarging the powers of the Councils and strengthening the popular element in them. With this object the Councils Act of 1909 was passed by Parliament. The chief changes introduced by this enactment are briefly described below:-

(1) The Councils were considerably enlarged. The maximum strength of the Governor General's Council (excluding the ex-officio members) is now 60 while under the Act of 1892 it was 16. The maximum for the Councils of Bengal, Madras and Bombay was fixed at 50. Under the older Act it was 20.

(2) Qualified election was replaced by election pure and simple. A member now takes his seat in the Council as soon as he is elected and the Government cannot veto his election. As a safeguard

safe-guard, however, certain qualifications have been prescribed for persons who wish to offer themselves for election.

(3) The official majority was done away with in all the local Councils while it has been retained in the Supreme Council in a substantial though comparatively attenuated form.

(4) The right of asking supplementary questions was granted.

(5) The non-official members were allowed to move resolutions in the form of definite recommendations in matters affecting the administration of the country. They could call for a division of the Council on these resolutions though, if carried, they could only have the force of recommendations to the Government.

(6) The non-official members are also to be associated with the Government in settling the final budget for the year. After the preliminary budget has been drawn up by the Government and placed before the Council, a meeting is fixed for a detailed examination and discussion by compartments

compartments of the several heads of the draft budget. On this occasion a member is at liberty to move any resolution entered in his name in the list of business relating to any alteration in taxation, any new loan or any additional grant to local Government proposed or mentioned in the draft budget."

10 The non-official members have thus an opportunity of offering their suggestions in time for adoption by Government if they are so disposed.

11 They can also force a division of the Council on their suggestions. After the whole budget is thus debated upon the Government will settle the heads of the budget finally and present it to the Council at a subsequent meeting. They will then explain the changes made on the suggestions of the ~~Committee~~ Council and if they could not accept any of the ~~Important~~ recommendations they will have an opportunity of explaining their reasons. The non-official members may on this occasion offer observations on the budget as a whole but they cannot insist on a division. The

discussion should also be confined to matters arising out of the budget, as every member has now got other opportunities of raising a discussion on any administrative matter by giving ~~one~~ notice of a special resolution.

/2 The above is a bare outline of the reforms introduced about three years ago in British India but it would not be complete if references were not made to the checks and safe-guards - - devised for maintaining intact the "strength and unity" of the executive administration. The provision in the earlier acts that no act of a provincial ~~legislative~~ legislature shall have effect until the Governor General in Council shall have given his assent is retained. Similarly, the Governor General can veto any measure ~~based~~ passed by his own Council.

/3 Certain matters such as the foreign relations of the Government of India are expressly taken out of the ken of the Indian Councils and the resolutions on matters of administration passed by the Councils, whatever their moral effect, have only the force of recommendations

and the Government are not bound by them.

14 The Mysore Legislative Council was established in 1907 but it was modelled not on the Indian Councils Act of 1892 which was then in operation in British India, but on the Travancore Legislature Council which itself was based on the Indian Councils Act of 1861.

15 A reference to the earlier part of this note will make it clear that the provisions of the Act of 1861 are reproduced in our own Regulation of 1907. Like the Indian Councils formed under that Act, our Council cannot transact any business unconnected with legislation pending before it. In composition also it is similar to those Councils though recently a modification has been introduced by allowing to the Representative Assembly the privilege of recommending two members. These members can however, take their seat in the Council only after the recommendation has been accepted by the Government.

16 The question of extending to the members of this Council the right of interpellation

and of discussion of the Budget was raised by the late Dewan Mr. Madhava Rao in [redacted] File No. 184-1909 and it went up with the opinion of the late Dewan Mr. Ananda Row and of the Executive Council to His Highness the Maharaja who was pleased to order that he "considered it altogether premature to give non-official members of the Legislative Council the right of interpellation and that as regards the Budget it was enough to publish it at the earliest possible date so as to enable the public and the Representative Assembly to become acquainted with its details in good time."

17 The question has again been raised in file No. G. F. 27-1912 and it has now to be considered to what extent and in what manner these privileges may be granted.

18 There appears to be a fundamental difference between the conditions in British India and those in Mysore. The existence of the Representative Assembly side by side with the Legislative Council and receiving alike on account of its being the older institution and

the circumstances under which it was called into being a larger share of public regard and sympathy renders the question in Mysore somewhat complicated. Subject, however, to this reservation which will be referred to again below, one obvious answer to the questions raised above would be to make a modest and tentative beginning as was done in British India in 1892. This would mean the grant to the Members of the Legislative Council of the right of asking questions and of discussing the (final) Budget. The former right would have to be of a restricted character, that is, it will not carry with it the further right of putting supplementary questions, and the Government should have the absolute authority to disallow any question should they deem it contrary to the public interest. As in the case of the Legislative Council the classes of questions noted in the margin should be placed absolutely beyond the competence of members wither for purposes of interpellation or bed debate. - - - -

Measures affecting the

1. The Ruling Family of Mysore.
2. The relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with Foreign Princes or States.
3. Matters governed by treaties conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be entered into
4. Extradition of Criminals.

5. European Vagrants.

6. European British Subjects.

7. The Post Office, Telegraph, and Railways.

8. The Mysore Military Forces.

9. Such other matters as may by Government be notified in this behalf.

Similarly the right of discussing the Budget would not include the right of voting on it.

19 Abstractedly viewed, the grant of these rights should, perhaps, be regarded as an advance on the existing arrangements but under the conditions prevailing in Mysore this course seems to be attended with some very obvious disadvantages. There is reason to think that the grant of these rights to the Legislative Council would be regarded by the public as an encroachment on the functions of the Representative Assembly. Hitherto, all administrative questions are being discussed in one form or another in this Assembly and the function of the Legislative Council has been strictly limited to dealing with measures of legislation. If the privileges referred to are now to be conferred on the Legislative Council we will have two assemblies the functions of which may and perhaps will to a large extent overlap.

20 The fear was expressed by a well-known

member of the Representative Assembly in the very first year of the establishment of the Legislative Council. (Please see subject No. 1 of 1907) and seems to have been present also in the mind of the Dewan Mr. Madhava Rao, as the following extract from the speech he made on the occasion of opening of the Legislative Council will show:-

" Now as regards the powers of ~~ster~~ interpellation and discussion of budgets, these, no doubt, have been given to the Legislative Councils in British India, but they were given at a late stage of the existence of these Councils, and you can well understand how a Native State like Mysore has to move even more cautiously than the British Indian Government in these matters. But, as I have remarked above, there is not the same necessity for granting them to the Legislative Council in Mysore as there is in British India. Mysore already possesses a Representative Assembly in which it is open to the elected representatives of the people to make any representation they may consider necessary on administrative measures and on matters affecting the well-being of the people, and elicit information from Government; and how freely the Assembly has availed itself of this privilege from the very commencement, is a matter of common knowledge not only in Mysore but all over India.

In fact, this privilege has been appreciated so much that, at the last session of the Assembly, when the question of instituting a Legislative Council was under consideration, the representatives were anxious to be assured that the constitution of a Legislative Council did not imply the withdrawal of the valued privilege".

(Please see also the Dewan's reply to the Members at the Representative Assembly of 1907 - pp 12 & 13 of the proceedings volume).

21. It has only to be added that this year (1912) the members who had given notice of a ~~motion~~ asking for the grant of these powers to the members of the Legislative Council representation withdrew it at the meeting as (I understand) it was resolved at a private meeting of the members that representations should be made for the grant of the privileges to the members of the Representative Assembly; and not of the Legislative Council.

22. From the point of view of the Government also it is a point for consideration whether a duplication of arrangements is desirable or expedient.

23. The fears expressed by the members that if the additional powers are conferred on the Legislative Council, the Representative Assem

Assembly would be thrown into the backgroundi do not seem to be entirely groundless. They seem to have been shared to a certain extent by the late First Councillor Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty. [redacted]. (Please see file No. [redacted] 975 - 1908-9 pp 20 & 21). All experience teaches that the Assembly possessing the power of discussing the budget, criticising its provisions and interrogating the Government tends to become the "predominant partner" and if this privilege is given to the Legislativ Council there seems to be ground for thinking that both on account of the higher average level of intelligence of its members and the valuable privileges it would enjoy the decadence of the sister Assembly as a machinery for eliciting public opinion on Governmental measures would only be a question of time. In this connection it is perhaps permissible to refer to the observations of Lord Morley on the co-existence of two assemblies performing the same functions. Referring to the proposal of the Government of India for the creation of Provincial Advisory Councils

in addition to the Legislative Councils Lord Morley says

> " this claim for increased facilities of discussion should be met rather by extending the powers of the existing Legislative Councils than by setting up large rival Councils which must to some extent conflict with them. Large or small, such rivalry would be also certain to spring up, and from the first the new species of Council would be suspected as designed to be a check on the old". [despatch of the Secretary of State dated 27th Nov 1908.]

A page cc ri

24 There is another advantage in conferring these privileges on the Representative Assembly. The Legislative Council is a body having statutory recognition and any enlargement of its functions will have similarly to be recognised by statute. Whereas, the Representative Assembly being merely the offspring of an Executive Order any enlargement of its privileges will not, from the point of view of Government, be attended with the same embarrassment which possibly might be the result of adding to the powers of a statutory body like the Legislative Council. The former arrangement will also result in a clear demarcation of the functions of the two assemblies. The Legislative Council is alike by its

composition and methods of business best fitted to deal with measures of legislation and if the policy of drawing the non-official members of the Legislative Council from the Representative Assembly should, as is not unlikely, received further development in course of time, the functions of the two assemblies would be co-ordinated and harmony of action secured. The Legislative Council will then become so far as the non-official element is concerned, virtually a - - Select Committee of the Representative Assembly for making laws and regulations and the Representative Assembly while thus indirectly associated in the framing of laws and regulations will yet retain its own peculiar and time-honored function of laying before the Government of His Highness the wants, grievances and aspirations of the people in matters of administration.

25 It will naturally be asked how the Representative Assembly can be utilised for the convenient exercise of these functions. It will be said that the Assembly is too unwieldy for such purposes, that it meets only once a year and

and that the average status and capacity of its members renders it inexpedient that it should be clothed with such additional privileges at present. There is force in objections of this kind but the difficulties are not insurmountable or even formidable. The Assembly has already been considered to be fit to return two of its members to the Legislative Council and it will not perhaps be impossible to select a few more - say one for every two districts - intelligent and public-spirited men who alone shall be competent to exercise the new functions. This would mean about four or six people for the whole State who would be competent to interpellate the Government during the annual session of the Assembly - subject always to specified exceptions described in para /8 above and subject also to the other usual safe-guards. Ours is a small State and it is not likely that any member will have more than 20 or 30 questions to ask for the whole year. At this rate a little more than a hundred questions will be addressed to Government and it does not appear that any more are necessary /

Even in Madras and Bombay the Councils meet only occasionally - till recently they were not having more than 4 or 5 meetings in a year on the average and all crowded into what is called the winter session. It may also be noted that it is sometimes felt that too many questions are addressed by the members there. In any event a hundred questions a year will be considered more than enough for this State. It is not so much the number of questions asked as the wholesome influence which the mere existence of the powers of interpellation would exercise on public servants that is important.

26 The same members may also perhaps be associated with the Government in settling the final financial programme of the year. It is proposed [redacted], in file No.G.F.27-12, that a discussion may be allowed on the budget in the Legislative Council but that no votes be taken. I respectfully beg to submit that this [redacted] procedure which was in vogue in British India under the Indian Councils Act of 1892, [redacted] has since been discontinued

as not serving the object in view. As the discussions were allowed only after the final budget had been settled the observations of the members tended to be "academical" rather than practical and as there was no opportunity for non-official members of raising a discussion on any specific matter of importance the occasion for discussing the Budget was seized upon by the non-official members to offer necessarily cursory observations - sometimes on pet hobbies not having any directly financial interest or on diverse matters covering the entire field of administration. A discussion of this kind was bound to be "academical" and consequently ineffectual. It is this consideration that led to the British Indian authorities to allow the members of the Legislative Council the right of moving resolutions before the final budget has been settled for the year.

27 In Mysore there is probably no reason for allowing the members this wide privilege and perhaps it is not the intention of Government to grant the power of discussing the Budget to

the members of the Assembly as a whole. (Please see Mr. Madhava Rao's reply to the Members in the Representative Assembly session of 1907 - pp 12 and 13). It would therefore be sufficient if the four or six members elected by the Representative Assembly are invited to an informal and, if need be, to a confidential consultation just prior to the Budget settlement - say during the Birthday week at Mysore as suggested in File No. 975 (pp 16). The members need not have the power of voting or moving resolutions but they will be enabled to communicate informally but freely their views on the budget.

28 The advantages of this informal consultation are that the Government would not have to face an open resolution and stand on its own defence - a stage for which the State does not seem to be yet ready.

29 The arrangement suggested above would while securing - to the Government intelligent and informed criticism before the Budget programme for the year is settled, and would in practice serve all the purposes which a 'full dress'

debate is likely to serve.

30. The above considerations seem to show that if it is considered desirable that the privileges should be formally granted then it is the assembly already exercising kindred functions that should be the recipient. If, on the other hand, it is decided that they should be conferred on the Legislative Council the rules of the British Indian Councils formed under the Act of 1892 may perhaps be followed. This would involve an amendment of the Legislative Council Regulation and consequently consultation with the Residency.

Madras miles.
B

L.A.

Mysore Legislative Council

As directed by the Dewan a note on the Mysore Legislative Council with special reference to the grant of the privileges of interpellation and budget discussion has been prepared by the Assistant Secretary Mr.Hiriannaiya and is herewith submitted for perusal.

Paras 1 - 13 of the Note contain a short sketch of the growth of the Legislative Councils in British India. Paras 14-15 deal briefly with the constitution of the Mysore Legislative Council. Para 16 shows that the question of the right of interpellation and of budget discussion had engaged the attention of the Government in 1909 and that it was then considered premature to concede the above privileges to the members of the Council. In the subsequent paragraphs, Mr.Hiriannaiya has discussed both the questions and has arrived at the conclusion that the grant to the Legislative Council of the powers of interpellation and budget discussion

will seriously interfere with the usefulness and prestige of the D.R.A. and that they may preferably be bestowed on the Assembly or more accurately a Select Committee of the Assembly to be elected by it for the purpose.

In a State like Mysore where the personality of the Sovereign plays a predominant ~~important~~ part in its administration, there is perhaps not the same necessity for the grant of enlarged powers to the Legislative Council as there is in British India. Moreover, from the nature of things, the scope for the exercise of these privileges will necessarily have to be more restricted here than in British India. Nevertheless, some advance may be made safely and with advantage towards enlisting the co-operation of the non-official public by extending to the members of the Legislative Council, under proper safeguards, the right to offer suggestions on the budget proposals or call for information on matters of public interest.

I am unable to agree with Mr.Hiriyannaiya in his opinion that the above mentioned privileges ~~in question~~ may be conferred on the Representative Assembly in preference to the Legislative Council. My conception of the functions and duties of the D.R.A. is different from that of Mr. Hiriyannaiya. In my opinion, the Representative Assembly is hardly the body - which by its constitution or the nature of its functions may be expected to exercise the privileges in question satisfactorily and to the advantage of the public. Mr. Hiriyannaiya himself has recognized some of the strong and weighty objections that can be adduced against granting the privileges to the Representative Assembly i n preference to the Legislative Council. (Vide para 25 of his Note). He has however, suggested certain remedies to overcome them; but I am not convinced that these will be either effective or practicable.

The D.R.A. has now two elected members

on the Legislative Council. If it is considered that this number is not sufficient to voice the opinion of the members of the Assembly, it may be increased to 4. This arrangement will secure to the D.R.A. all the benefits which a separate Committee of it proposed by Mr.Hiriyannaiya can be expected to do, without the disadvantages and drawbacks attendant on the extension of the privileges in question to the D.R.A.

10/12/12

CONSTITUTION OF THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

****

1. The Council was established in 1907.

2. Besides the Dewan and the two Councillors - who are ex officio members of the Legislative Council - there are to be not less than 10 and not more than 15 additional members. (The present strength of the Additional members is 12).

3. Not less than two-fifths of the Additional members are to be non-officials.

4. Two of the non-officials a r e elected by the Representative Assembly.

D. O. No. Fr 1083-30

BANGALORE.

CONFIDENTIAL. 4th September 1913.

My dear Dewan Sahib,

I have now had time to consider the Note on "Proposed reforms in "the Legislative Council & the Economic Conference", which you kindly sent to me on the 31st August.

I share the hope that measures which have evidently been prepared with so much care are likely to prove both popular & advantageous, & I have no comments to offer.

I observe that, as at the time when the Legislative Council was established, care will be taken to guard against the discussion of subjects in connection with which a reservation appears to be desirable; & the Darbar will of course bear in mind the caution from the Govt of India, which was conveyed to your predecessor in the First Assistant's letter No 1033, dated the 27th Febry 1907, when the establishment of the Legislative Council was sanctioned by the G.G.in C.: namely, that the ultimate responsibility for all legislation in Mysore remains absolutely with His Highness the Maharaja & that the control of the G.G.in C. over such legislation is unimpaired.

I return the Note & the connected papers. If there is no objection, I should like to have a copy of the Note, which I should of course keep confidentially for the present.

I have already asked you kindly to express to His Highness my best thanks for being afforded the opportunity of seeing these very interesting papers.

Yours very sincerely

M. Visvesvaraya Esqr, C.I.E.,
Dewan of Mysore.

D. O. No. F 1084

D.O. No. 175
Encls 3

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

THE PALACE,
MYSORE.
11.10.13

My dear Mr. Visvesvaraya.

I have submitted to His Highness the draft order of the rules proposed for the election of members to the Legislative Council by those of the Representative Assembly, sent under cover of your Confidential letter of today's date. And he desires me to inform you that he has

much pleasure in sanctioning

them.

Yours sincerely

P. Raghavendra Rao

N o t i f i c a t i o n.

******

Camp A 11th
No.J. Legis., dated October 1913.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1907, and in supersession of the rules issued under Notification No.J.794 dated 15th September 1909 as amended by notification No.J.444-Legis. 7-11-1 dated 2nd August 1911, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to make the following rules as to the conditions under which four non-official members of the Legislative Council may be selected for nomination :----

I. The nomination to four places on the Legislative - - Council may be made by Government from among the members of the Representative Assembly, the persons to be nominated being selected in the manner explained in the following rules.

II. (1) At a meeting of the members of the Representative - Assembly, to be held at such place and at such time during the - annual session of the Assembly as may be fixed by Government, - the members will be requested to vote for four members of the - Assembly for nomination by Government to the Legislative Council

(2) Members of the Representative Assembly to be elected to the Legislative Council should possess a sufficient knowledge of the English language to be able to take part in the - - proceedings of the Legislative Council.

(3) Members of the Representative Assembly, who desire to stand for election shall intimate the fact in writing to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue - - Departments, not later than such day as may be previously notified by Government in the Official Gazette.

(4) The names of the candidates who have signified - - their intention to stand for election and whose candidature may be approved by the Government, shall be notified to the members of the Representative Assembly by a list of such names being -

posted in a conspicuous place in the Assembly Hall on a date not later than two days before the date appointed for the - - election. The votes of the members shall be given only in - - favour of four such candidates.

(5) The voting shall be by ballot.

(6) An officer deputed by Government shall attend - - such meeting and count the votes of the members.

(7) After the close of the meeting, the officer referred to above shall submit the voting papers to the Government - with a report showing the names of the candidates voted for - and the number of votes secured by each such candidate.

(8) The Government may make such supplementary rules of procedure as may be necessary for the disposal of business at such meeting.

III. The four candidates who have secured the largest number of votes of the members may be nominated by Government as - members of the Legislative Council.

IV. When any of the members so nominated has to vacate - his seat by efflux of time under Section ~~of~~ 6 of the Regulation an election shall be held for filling up the vacancy in accordance with these rules at the annual session of the Assembly - either immediately preceding, or immediately following, the - date of such vacancy, whichever is nearer. In case of a vacancy occurring otherwise than by efflux of time, an election to ~~replace him~~ fill up the vacancy shall be held in accordance with these rules, at the next succeeding session.

By Order,

Secretary to Government,
General & Revenue Departments.

N o t i f i c a t i o n.

*****

No.J. Legis., dated October 1913.

**

Under paras I and IV of the rules prescribed by Notification No.J. Legis., dated October 1913, it is hereby notified that elections for the nomination of four non-official members to the Legislative Council on the recommendation of the members of the Representative Assembly, will be held at the Public Offices, Mysore, at 12 noon on Thursday the 16th October 1913.

Under para II (3) of the rules referred to above, members of the Assembly who desire to stand for election should intimate the fact in writing to the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments, not later than Monday the 13th October 1913.

By Order,

Secretary to Government, General & Revenue Departments.

N o t i f d c a t i o n.

*****

As the term of office of - selected non-official leading private gentlemen appointed as members of the Mysore Economic Conference under Notification No.G.6889-G.M.278-10-2 dated 27th May 1911 as revised by Notification No.G.5803- G.M.36-11-120 dated the 1st May 1912 expires in May 1914. and as it is considered desirable - that the Mysore ~~Dasara~~ Representative Assembly should be represented on the Conference by eight persons who are connected with agriculture, ~~trade or~~ trade or business industry or who possess special aptitude, it is hereby notified that elections for the appointment of the said 8 members will be held at the Public Offices, Mysore, at 3 p.m. on ~~Wednes~~ Thursday the ~~15th~~ 16th October 1913. Each member of the Assembly shall be entitle

to vote for eight ~~members.~~ persons

~~Members~~ Persons who desire to stand for election should intimate the fact in writing to the Secretary to Government, Education and Agriculture Departments, not later than Monday the 13th October 1913. ~~They must be received by~~

The election shall be by ballot and the 8 members who receive the largest number of votes ~~shall~~ but may be appointed as members of the Economic Conference with effect from the 27th May 1914.

By Order,

11.10.13

RL

Secretary to Government,
Departments of Education &
Agriculture.

37

Subd to 2nd Cr

Under the Dewan's order the accompanying rules ~~and~~ for the Election of members to the Legislative Council ~~and the~~ by the members of the Representative Assembly which have been approved by His Highness are subd to 2nd Committee for kind perusal. A Notification fixing the date of the Election is also appended.

[I may add that the Rules and Notification are the same as were previously shown by me to the 2nd Cr except that the Condition regarding Knowledge of English has been added]

11/10/13

Seen and appd by the 1st Cr last Evening at the Durbar

12/10/13.

Seen & returned with Remarks

12/10/13

The Rules and Notification will appear in a Gazette Extraordinary

14/10/13

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Legis. File No. 14 of 1913-14

Serial No.	
	Circ. No. A. dated 11th October 1913 to the Compiler Mysore Gazette Issues reversed rules for the election of 4 members to the Mysore Legis. Cl. by the members of the R. A.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.